

## SPECIFICATION

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

BE IT KNOWN, That We Lloyd Herbert King, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing in Chesterfield, St. Louis County, State of Missouri, Michael Belgeri a citizen of the United States, residing in Ellisville, St. Louis County, State of Missouri, James Keever a citizen of the United States, residing in O'Fallon, St. Charles County, State of Missouri, William Hiner a citizen of the United States, residing in O'Fallon, St. Charles County, and John Cain a citizen of the United States, residing in O'Fallon, St. Charles County, have invented new and useful improvements in WIRE CONNECTOR of which the following is a specification.

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### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates generally to wire connectors and, more specifically, to an open-face wire connector for on-the-go formation of a sealant covered electrical junction.

### **CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

10 None

### **STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT**

None

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### **REFERENCE TO A MICROFICHE APPENDIX**

None

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

20 One of the ways of formation of on-the-go sealant covered electrical connection in twist on wire connectors is disclosed in King U.S. patents 5,151,239; 5,113,037; 5,023,402 and Re 37,340 which show a twist on wire connector that allows on-the-go formation of a sealant covered electrical connection in the presence of a sealant.

25 The twist-on type of wire connector is well suited for joining two or more wires into an electrical connection with each other. Other applications such as the formation of connection to branch lines or the formation of electrical connections to other types of lugs generally

require that the connection be made to the wire connector lug and the sealant is then poured or injected into the housing to encapsulate the electrical connections therein.

The Simmons U.S. patent 6,025,559 discloses a tubular housing having a twist-on wire  
5 connector where the wires are twisted into a coil and the wires and the wire holder are forced into a sealant located at the end of the tubular housing.

Still another embodiment of a tubular is shown in King patent 6,051,791 wherein a two part  
connector containing a connector is made in a shoe and the shoe with the electrical  
10 connector is forced into a tubular member containing a sealant.

In contrast, the embodiments of the present invention include an open-face connector that  
permits on-the-go formation of an electrical connection on a connector lug, which is free of  
any sealant and is located in one part of a housing, and then once the electrical connection is  
15 formed to the electrical lug the user brings another part of the housing, which is carrying a  
sealant, into engagement with the part of the housing carrying the electrical lug to cause the  
sealant to flow around the wire connector lug and the electrical connections therein.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

20 An open-face electrical wire connector for forming an electrical connection to a wire  
connector lug wherein the wire connector lug, which is free of any sealant, is located in a  
portion of a housing that can be brought into engagement with another portion of a housing,  
which carries a sealant, to cause the sealant to flow around the wire connector lug and the  
electrical connection therein for on-the-go formation of a sealant covered electrical  
25 connection.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the on-the-gosealable wire connector;

- 5     Figure 1A is a perspective view of a wire connector lug for inclusion in the wire connector of Figure 1;

Figure 1B is a perspective view of a multiple channel wire connector lug for inclusion in the wire connector of Figure 1;

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Figure 2 is a side view of the wire connector of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a top view of the wire connector of Figure 1 in the open condition and a partially stripped electrical wire and a sealant in one part of the housing;

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Figure 4 is a top view of the wire connector of Figure 3 in the open condition with electrical wires connected thereto;

Figure 5 is a partial side section view showing the wire connecting junction encapsulated in the sealant;

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Figure 6 is a top view of the wire connector of Figure 3 in the closed condition;

Figure 7 is an end view of the wire connector housing showing the two housings in an engaged condition;

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Figure 8 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of the invention; and

Figure 9 is a elevation view of the embodiment of Figure 8 with a separate cover for attachment to the housing.

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### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an open-face electrical connector 10 that permits on-the-go sealability of an electrical junction after an electrical connection has been formed. The open-face wire connector 10, which is a clam shell type wire connector, is shown in the empty or non-sealant carrying condition. The wire connector 10 including a first open top housing 11 for receiving and holding a sealant and a second housing or cover 16 that contains no sealant. Cover 16 and housing 11 are hinged to each other for forming an enclosure when the cover 16 and housing are mated to each other. In the embodiment shown hinge 11a includes a bias to hold the cover in a laterally extended condition from the housing so as to make the wire connector lug 17 readily accessible for forming an electrical connection. Housing 11 and housing 16 are formed of an electrical insulating material such as a polymer plastic. Housing 11 includes an open top chamber or open top sealant reservoir 29, which is surrounded by a sidewall 11b. Sidewall 11b includes a set of side wire access openings or wire relief areas 12, 13, 14 and 15 for extending wires into and out of the chamber 29 in housing 11.

Open face connector 10 can be used in various modes. If there is no sealant present in chamber 29 the connector 10 can be used to form a protective housing around an electrical junction by closing cover 16 on housing 11. On the other hand if a user wants to use a sealant on certain connections but not on other types of connections the user can place the sealant in those open face connectors that require sealant and leave the other connections without sealant.

The cover 16 includes a support member 30 holding a wire connection member or wire connector lug 17 therein. Cover 16 has a mating shape with housing 11 so that when the cover 16 and housing 11 are brought into engagement with each other they form an enclosure to inhibit and maintain the sealant in chamber 29. In the embodiment shown the cover 16 and housing 11 are made from a polymer plastic with a living hinge 11a (see Figure 2) therebetween to allow for maintaining the cover 16 and housing 11 proximate each other when the wire connector 10 is in the open condition. In addition, the hinge 11a allows one to rotate the cover 180 degrees thereabouts to bring the cover into mated engagement with the housing 11. In the normal condition the cover 16 is held in an open and extended condition so as not to contact the sealant that is placed in housing chamber 29.

Located on cover 16 is the wire connector lug 17 which is held in an extended position so that a user can have free access to the screw fasteners 25 and 26. That is, electrical connections can be made to lug 17 as if lug 17 were independent of cover 16. A further feature of the invention is that if the connector lug 17 is frictionally maintained in cover member 30 the connector lug 17 can be removed for independent attachment of a wire or wires thereto. Once connected the user can then place the connector lug in the cover member 30 and close the cover 16 to bring the connector lug into the sealant.

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Figure 1A shows that wire connector lug or wire connection member 17, which comprises an I shaped wire connecting lug, has been removed from support member 30. In the embodiment shown the sides of wire connector lug 17 frictionally engage support member 30 to maintain the wire connector lug 17 in member 30 to allow for the removal if desired. Wire connection lug 17 includes a first open jaw 18 and a second open jaw 19 at one end for laterally inserting an electrical wire therebetween. Jaw 19 includes a V shaped surface 19a and 19b forming a wire locator for centering an electrical wire thereon. A threaded

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member 26, such as a slot headed set screw, is retained in rotational engagement with jaw 18 by a female thread located in jaw 18 (not shown). A slot 26a allows one to rotate the threaded member 26 to bring a connecting end of threaded member 26 into pressure contact with an electrical wire therein to thereby bring the wire connection lug into electrical contact therewith. The opposite end of wire connector lug 17 is identical and includes an upper jaw 21 with a threaded member 25 having a slotted head 25a for rotating threaded member 25. Similarly, located on lower jaw 20 is a V shaped wire centering surface comprising flats 20a and 20b.

10 In the embodiment shown the electrical connector lug comprises an electrical conducting material such as metal and includes a base section that frictionally fits into the support 30 to hold the wire connection lug in position. The outer housing 11 and 16 preferably comprise an electrically insulating material to thereby electrically isolate the wire connection therein. While a wire connection lug for forming a branch attachment to a main line without cutting the main line is shown the present invention is usable with other types of electrical connector lugs.

Figure 1B shows a multiple wire connector lug 50 comprising a metal or electrically conducting block 51 having a J shaped wire receiver 65 on one end and a J-shaped wire receiver 62 on the opposite end. A screw 56 is rotatably mounted in a set of female threads (not shown) in lug 51. A slot 56b permits one to rotate screw 56 and bring screw end 56a into pressure engagement with a wire or wires that are positioned in wire receiver 52 to thereby hold the wire or wires in position and electrical contact. Lug 50 also contains female threads (not shown) for screws 57, 58 and 59. An identical wire receiver 65 is located on the opposite end and also includes a screw 59 having a slot 59b for bringing screw end 59a into pressure engagement with a wire or wires located in wire receiver 65 to thereby form an electrical connection. The wire connector lug 50 also contains through cylindrical shaped

wire receivers 63 and 64 for forming electrical connections therewith. That is, a screw 58 having a slot 58b allows one to rotate screw 58 to bring end 58a into pressure contact with a wire or wires in wire receiver 64. Similarly, a screw 57 having a slot 57b allows one to rotate screw 57 to bring screw end 57a into pressure contact with a wire or wires located in wire receiver 63. While the invention is shown with the sealant in the portion of the housing that is separate from the connector it is envisioned that a smaller amount of sealant can be placed directly in the wire receivers 62, 63, 64 and 65. This is particularly useful when one wants to cover only the exposed end of a wire.

Figure 2 shows a side view of the electrical connector of Figure 1 in the open-face condition and with the chamber 29 partially filled with a sealant 40. In the preferred embodiment the sealant 40 comprises a viscous sealant such as silicone or the like which is retained in the housing if the housing 11 is tipped during handling or forming the electrical connection to the wire connector lug 17. Other types of sealant, such as epoxy sealants, could also be used in the present invention. The wire connector lug 17 is spaced from thesealant containing chamber 29 so as to allow a user to first form an electrical connection before bringing the sealant into contact with the connector lug. The rotatable screw fasteners 25 and 26 are located in a retracted condition so that a first electrical wire can be extended between the jaws 18 and 19 and a second electrical wire can be extended between the jaws 20 and 21. In the embodiment shown, the cover 16 includes a wire relief area 30b for fitting around an exterior circumferential portion of a first wire passing therein. Similarly, shown, the cover 16 includes a wire relief area 30a for fitting around an exterior circumferential portion of a second wire passing therein. Preferably wire relief areas 30a in cover 16 and wire relief area 12 in housing 11 coact with each other so that when closed they can each encompass about half a cylindrical wire. Similarly, wire relief area 30b and 13coact with each other to each encompass about half a cylindrical wire extending through the sidewall of the wire connector 10.



Housing 11 includes a latch member 32 comprising an elongated slot 32 (Figure 7) which can form latching engagement with a further latch member comprising a lip 31, which is located on cover 16. When cover 16 is closed on top of housing 11, as shown in Figure 7,  
5 the lip 31, which protrudes from the housing 11, engages the sidewall 11a to latch and cooperatively hold the wire connector in a closed condition.

Figure 2 shows the sealant 40 having a volume that partially fills chamber 29 when the cover and wire connector lug are in the open condition. When the wire connector lug 17 and cover  
10 are brought into the closed condition there should be sufficient sealant in chamber 40 so that the sealant 40 is forced to flow around and encapsulate the electrical junctions therein as the free volume 29a of chamber 29 is reduced by the insertion of the wire connector lug therein. In one embodiment the free volume 29a of chamber 29, as illustrated in Figure 2,  
15 is about equal to the volume of the wire connector lug and the wires inserted therein so as to force the sealant to flow around and encapsulates the electrical connection in the electrical connector lug 17 when the lug 17 is brought into the housing to thereby protect the electrical connections from adverse environmental conditions. In another embodiment the sealant can be positioned so that the wire connector lug is immersed in a reservoir of sealant therein.

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Figure 3 shows the on-the-go wire connector 10 and an electrical wire 41 that has been partially stripped to expose the conducting member 42. In the embodiment shown the electrical wire comprises an uncut electrical wire that a branch connection is to be formed thereto without having to sever the main line. That is, one wishes to connect a branch line to  
25 conductor 42 without having to sever wire 42.

With the wire connector 10 in the open condition and the chamber 29 contains a sealant therein one can form an electrical connection by placing the stripped wire 42 between upper jaw 18 and lower jaw 19 (see Figure 3 and Figure 4) and then rotating the threaded member 26 to bring the wire 42 into electrical contact. Once in electrical contact a branch line such  
5 as electrical wire 43 can be connected to the other end of lug by placing the electrical wire 43 between upper jaw 21 and lower jaw 20.

Thus the method of forming a branch attachment to an electrical wire without having to cut the electrical wire comprising the steps of: 1. forming a first housing 11 having a chamber  
10 29 therein and placing a sealant 40 in the first housing. 2. forming a second housing with an electrical connection member 17 thereon. 3. Inserting an electrical wire 41 into the electrical connection member 17. 4. Placing the first housing 11 and the second housing 16 in engagement to cause the sealant 40 in the first housing 11 to flow around an electrical  
junction in the electrical connection member 17.

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By placing a sufficient amount of a viscous sealant in the first housing 11 it allows one to bring the second housing 16 into engagement and causes the sealant 40 in the second housing to flow around the wire connection member 17 to form a waterproof electrical connection therein. At the same time the connection to the electrical connector lug is made  
20 when the connector lug is free of any sealant.

When the wire connector lug has open jaws the wire connector 10 can be used to form a branch line to the main line without severing the main line by the step of stripping a portion of an electrical wire 41 and inserting the stripped portion 42 into the wire connection  
25 member 17 and between the open jaws of the wire connector 17.

Figure 5 is a partial sectional view showing a side view of the wire connector 10 revealing a partial cutaway of jaw 18 showing the threaded member 26 having an end 26a in pressure contact with electrical wire 41 located in the wire connector 10. As can be seen in Figure 5 the volume of sealant 40 is sufficient so that when the cover 16 and housing 11 are brought together the lug and wires force the sealant to flow around the electrical junction between the opposing jaws 18 and 19 of lug 17.

Figure 6 shows the wire connector 10 in the closed condition with the main line electrical wire 41 extending from opposite sides of wire connector 10. The branch line 43 which is connected to the main line 41 within wire connector 10 extends laterally outward from housing cover 16. As can be seen in Figure 6 the present wire connector allows the wire to remain in a straight condition since the wire 41 need not be bent to form the electrical connection.

Figure 7 is an end view of the on-the-go wire connector 10 in the closed condition with the cover 16 in a mated condition with housing 11 through engagement of lip 31 with slot 32 in housing sidewall 11a.

Figure 8 is a perspective view of a wire connector housing 50 having a chamber 55 for carrying a sealant therein. Housing 50 contains a set of U-shaped knockouts 50a, 50b, 50c and 50d which comprise weakened sections of the sidewalls of housing. The knockouts can be removed with a pliers or screwdriver to provide an entry region for the wires into and out of housing 50. In an alternate embodiment the knockouts could be replaced with a grommet like member to engage the wires as the wires extend into and through housing 50.

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Figure 9 shows an exploded view of the two-part connector with a first member 51 carrying a wire connector 52 thereon. Located below first member 51 is the second member 50

which comprises housing 50. A portion of housing 50 has been cutaway to reveal the sealant 54 contained in chamber 55. In the embodiment shown, a thin film of apenetrable material 53 extends across the top of housing 50 to retain the sealant in the housing 50 while the housing is in the preuse condition. Material 53 is a punctureable layer of material  
5 that can either be torn away from the housing to reveal the chamber with the sealant 54 or can be punctured by insertring the wire connector 52 through the film 53 and into the housing 50. In either case the material 53 can provide a barrier to prevent escape of sealant and when coupled with a housing with knockouts comprises a sealed container that can store the sealant in a ready to use but non-spillable condition.